

(5.) *Chrysophanus salustius* Fabr., Huds. p. 117, pl. xii, figs. 18, 19, 20, 21; pl. xiii, figs. 2, 3, 4, 5.—Surely this name should be *sallustius*: the other spelling is meaningless.

(6.) *Chrysophanus enysii* Butl., Huds. p. 117, pl. xii, figs. 22, 23, 24.—The types of *enysii* Butler and *feredayi* Bates are both in the British Museum. They are clearly conspecific, and Bates's name has priority. Mr. Hudson is in error in supposing *feredayi* to be a form of *sallustius*.

(7.) *Lycaena phoebe* Murray, Huds. p. 119, pl. xii, figs. 10, 11.—This is indistinguishable from *Zizera labradus* Godart, which has priority.

(8.) *Lycaena oxleyi* Feld., Huds. p. 119, pl. xii, fig. 12.—This was referred to *Zizera*, but has lately been placed in *Neolueia*. Waterhouse and Turner.

ART. VIII.—*Descriptions of Three New Species of Lepidoptera.*

By ALFRED PHILPOTT.

Communicated by Professor Benham.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 3rd October, 1911.]

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis lunata n. sp.

♂. 18–19 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark greenish-fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$. Antennae biciliated with long fascicles, ciliations 3. Forewings triangular, costa almost straight, termen slightly bowed, subsinuate on lower half; *dark greenish-fuscous*; veins marked more or less with black; lines obscure; some faint thin waved green lines near base; median band ochreous except beneath costa, anterior edge from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$, waved, hardly curved, posterior from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$, bluntly projecting at middle and concave on lower half; a thin dentate bluish-green subterminal line: cilia ochreous, barred with fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, sprinkled with ochreous; veins with alternate black and white dots; a thin dentate bluish-green subterminal line.

♀ as ♂, but median band almost obsolete, and *with prominent irregular crescentic white mark in middle of forewing*, the limbs directed posteriorly.

Wallacetown, in December and January. A reddish-brown larva found feeding on *Veronica* on the 5th February pupated a few days later and emerged as a ♀ moth early in the following December. Unfortunately a fuller description of the larva was not secured.

The species differs from most of its allies in its darker ground-colour, and in the ♀ the white crescentic mark is a good distinctive character.

CRAMBIDAE.

Orocrambus subitus n. sp.

♂. 15-16 mm. Head dark brownish-fuscous. Palpi dark brownish-fuscous, whitish above. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark brownish-fuscous with white lateral stripe. Abdomen dark brownish-fuscous. Forewings, costa straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly oblique, golden brown sprinkled with white scales, densely irrorated with white in disc and along dorsum, white irroration produced as a streak from disc to apex, dorsum narrowly black from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a thick black central streak from base to $\frac{1}{2}$, *apex obtuse*, margined beneath with golden brown; a short black streak above apex of basal streak, *anteriorly tapered*; a few black scales before tornus indicating a black subterminal line: cilia dark golden brown with obscure darker line. Hindwings dark brownish-fuscous; cilia brown, paler round tornus.

♀. Forewings with *white irroration extending to costa*; black streaks as in ♂, *but margined with orange*: cilia grey mixed with white. Hindwings, grey, paler round termen; cilia grey.

Hump Ridge (Okaka); fairly common at 3,500 ft. in December.

Nearest to *O. thimiastis*, but differing from that species in the colour of the streaks in disc, which are white or yellow in *thimiastis*, black in *subitus*.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia clavata n. sp.

♂. 26 mm. Head and thorax white, with a black lateral stripe from eye to near middle of thorax. Palpi moderate, white above, sides and beneath dark-brownish. Antennae and abdomen grey. Legs grey, anterior pair suffused with fuscous. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa almost straight, apex rounded, termen subsinuate, oblique; white, irrorated with brownish-ochreous, costa narrowly brownish; a thick black median streak from base of costa to almost $\frac{1}{2}$, slightly constricted near termination, apex rounded; a thick black streak in disc above middle, irregularly sinuate, beginning before $\frac{1}{3}$ and ending at about $\frac{2}{3}$ in irregular dilatation; *a subterminal black striga, inwardly oblique and dilated beneath costa and above dorsum*; all streaks margined with brownish-ochreous; a terminal chain of linear black dots: cilia whitish with two grey lines. Hindwings shining white, ochreous round termen; cilia white, ochreous near apex.

Hump Ridge; in forest, at 3,000 ft., in December; one specimen.

Easily distinguished from *S. rotuella*, its nearest ally, by the subterminal black strigae; it is also broader-winged than that species.